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38. *Cephaloziella bifida* (Schreb.) Schiffn. Decaying stumps. Worcester.  
39. *Cephaloziella byssacea* (Roth) Warnst. Damp ledges. Oxford.  
40. *Odontoschisma denudatum* (Mart.) Dumort. On decaying stump.  
Holden.  
41. *Calypogeia Neesiana* (Massal. & Carest.) C. Müll. Frib. Wet swampy  
soil. Worcester, Holden.

[To Be Concluded].

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**LEPTOBRYUM PYRIFORME (L.) WILSON, WITH GEMMAE**

A. J. GROUT

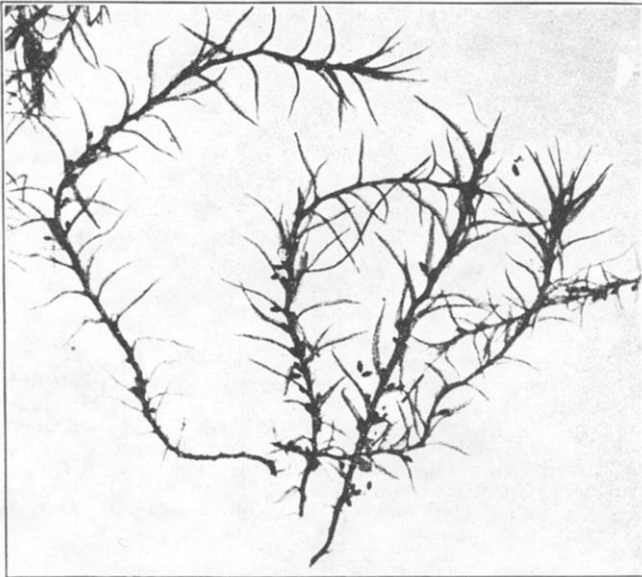


FIG. 1.—*Leptobryum pyriforme* with gemmae. Plants from Miami University. x 10

In January last C. A. Richards, of Miami University, sent me a moss from one of their greenhouses that bore numerous brood bodies in the axils of the leaves. "The plants grew on a loose sandy soil with which some cinders had been mixed. They were very plentiful, but did not grow in tufts as most mosses do. The stalks were more or less separated."

A careful study of the plants showed them to be *L. pyriforme*. So far as I know this state of the species has not been recorded in North America before, although it has been described by Correns and other European botanists and our own Mr. Heald.

*Leptobryum pyrifforme* in its sterile state is apparently common in green-houses, but is so different in appearance from the fruiting form as to be recognized only occasionally. Probably it will not be difficult to find the form bearing brood bodies in other localities. A photograph of the Miami plants ( $\times 10$ ) accompanies these notes.

NEW DORP, N. Y., NOV., 1914.

## FONTINALIS UMBACHII CARDOT

E. J. HILL

This water moss was described by Cardot from material found in the Des Plaines River at Romeo, Illinois, by Prof. L. M. Umbach. It was published, together with a plate, in the Minnesota Botanical Studies under the caption "Two new species of *Fontinalis*," the other being *F. Holzingeri* Card. I have never seen any mention of it in the BRYOLOGIST. The name does not appear in the Ten-Year Index by Mrs. Smith, nor do I find it in any volume not covered by it. Having collected it in the type locality and since then in two more streams in the neighborhood, some account may be acceptable to bryologists, as it is said by M. Cardot to occur in localities farther north in Minnesota and Wisconsin, and is, therefore, likely to be met with by others. Since the Minnesota Botanical Studies may not be very accessible to all readers of the BRYOLOGIST, I will include a translation of the Latin description of Cardot.

"*Fontinalis Umbachii* Cardot.\* Dry plant rather rigid, dark below, lurid-green above. Stem denuded at base, 7-15 cm. long, irregularly pinnate, the branches remote, spreading or erect-spreading, the point cuspidate. Leaves somewhat rigid, erect-spreading, convolute-imbricate at the apex of the stem and branches, dimorphous; cauline large, oblong-lanceolate, gradually broadly and obtusely acuminate, entire, about 5 mm. long, 1.5-1.75 broad at base; branch leaves much smaller, somewhat close, a little curved and sub-homomallous at the apex of the branches, narrowly lanceolate, canaliculate as usual by inflexed margins, gradually obtusish-acuminate, entire, 3-4 mm. long, 0.5-.075 wide at base. Alar cells subquadrate or subhexagonal, slightly dilated, the others linear, subflexuose, moderately chlorophyllose, the thickish walls quite firm, the upper shorter. Fruiting part unknown."

The author adds that he recognized in his herbarium some stems of the same species collected in 1895 by Prof. Conway MacMillan in northern Minnesota near the International Boundary. He also compares it with *F. Missouriica* Card., which it closely approaches, but from which "it is easily distinguished by its shorter and rather rigid stems, its more shortly acuminate stem leaves, which are narrower at base and entire at apex."

Though I received from Prof. Umbach a specimen from his type collection, the type locality was not visited till June, 1906. It is at the head of an island (Isle la Cache of the early French voyageurs), which, at this point, divides the Des Plaines, the western channel of which usually becomes almost dry in summer. The shallow water of the river flows over a limestone bed with pieces of loosened rock or boulders from the bordering drift scattered over it. To these

\*I. c. Third Series, Part II. 129. 1903.